for necessary for its internal security and its outward effort.

Great Britain has formally withdrawn from the councils of the European alimate in regard to Spain; she insperved the wat which they have sametioned, and which is undertaken by France, and she avows her domination to defend Portugal against the application of the uninciples upon which the invasion of Spain ratios. which is undertaken by Prance, and a she are a superministion to defend Portugal against the application of the principles upon which the invasion of Spain raises a celly pretense of right. To the war as it commences so has declared her intention of remaining neutral set be spirit of the British nation is so strongly and with so much unanimity pronounced against France, their interests are so deeply involved in the issue, their stional resembnents and joulousies will be so forcibly diministed by the progress of the war, whatever it may intended to the season of the war, whatever it may intended the season of the war, whatever it may be the contest should be as short and the same a decisive as that of which findly was recently the same a decisive as that of which findly was recently the same and the proceed that he will be soon consistent of such importance to cast British that it is impossible to suppose her half errent to the acquisition of them.

The motives of Great British for desiring the possession of Cuba are so obvious, especially since the independent of Mexico and the annexation of the Fioridae to such of Mexico and the annexation of the Fioridae to

The metives of Great British for coloring the possession of Cuba are so obvious, especially since the independence of Mexico and the amexation of the Fioridas to set Union; the internal condition of the island since the secent Spanish revolution, and the possibility of its consistent Spanish revolution, and the possibility of its consistent of the protection of the power of affording it want of protection there, the power of affording it possessed by Great British, and the necessities of Spain possessed by great equivalent, the support of Great

inued dependence upon spain, may seem so precarable; the want of protection there, the power of affording it possessed by Great Britain, and the necessities of Spain possessed by Great Britain, and the necessities of Spain possessed by Great Britain, and the necessities of Great Pritain for betrelf, have formed a remarkable concurrence of predispositions to the transfer of Cuba, and during the last two years remore have been multiplied that it was bready consummated. We have been confidentially told, by indirect communication from the French Government, that more than two years since, Great Britain was negotiating with Spain for the cession of Cuba, and so eager in the pursuit as to have offered Ghenhar, and more, for it in exchange.

There is reason to believe that, in this respect the French Government was misinformed; but resider is entire reliance to be placed on the declaration lately male by the present Britaih. Secretary for Foreign Affording to the French Government, and which, with preceding indicating distrust, has been also considentially communicated to us, viz.: that Great Britain would hold the distracted to avail hereaff of the distressed sinastion of Spain to obtain possession of any portion of her American colonies. The object of this declaration, and of the communication of it here, undoubtedly was to induce the belief that Great Britain entertained no purpose of obtaining the possession of Cuba; but these assurances were given with reference to a state of peace them still existing, and which it was the intention and hope of Great Britain to preserve. The condition of all the parties to them has since changed; and however indisposed the Britain to preserve. The condition of all the praties to them has since changed; and however indisposed the Britain to preserve. The condition of all the parties to them has since changed; and however indisposed the Britain to preserve. The condition of all the parties to them has since changed; and however indisposed the Britain Government might be ungenerousl

Cuba. asures thus vigorous and peremptory, they ob-Island of Cuba.

By measures thus vigorous and peremptory, they obsized from Spain an immediate revocation of the block six which her generals had proclaimed on the coast of term Firma, and pledges of reparation for all the captures of British vessels made under cover of that military fittien. They obtained, also, an acknowledgment of many long-standing claims of British eabjects upon the Spanish Government, and promises of payment of them as a part of the national debt. The whole senount of them, however, as well as that of the reparation and indemsity promised for the capture of British property under the blockades of General Morales and by the Potto Lico privateers, yet exists, in the form of claims, and the whole mass of them now is acknowledged daim, for the satisfaction of which pledges have been given to be redecemed hereafter, and for which the had of Cuba may be the only indemnity in the power of Spain to grant, as it will unloubtedly be to Great Britanthe most satisfactory indemnity which she could receive.

The war between France and Spain changes so total-The war between France and Spain changes so totally the circumstances under which the declaration above mentioned of Mr. Canning was made, that it may, at its very outset, produce events under which the possession of Cubs may be obtained by Great Britain without even rading a reproach of intended deception against the British Government for making it. An alliance between Great Britain and Spain may be one of the first fruits of this war. A guaranty of the Island to Spain may be among the stipulations of that alliance; and, in the event either of a threatment attack upon the Island to Spain may be among the stipulations of that alliance; and, in the event either of a threatment attack upon the Island to Assume their independence, a resert to the temporary occupation of the Havena by British forces may be among the probable expedients through which it may be obtained, by concert between Great Britain and Spain hereoff. It is not waterbyly to point out the numerous contingencies by considered to a permitted and proprietary possession may which a permitted and proprietary possession may be effected.

The transfer of Cuba to Great Britain would be an

The transfer of Cuba to Great Britain would be an event unpropitious to the interests of this Union. This opinion is so generally entertained that even the ground-less readors that it was about to be accomplished, which have spread abroad, and are still teening, may be traced to the deep and almost universal feeling of aversion to it, and to the slavin which the mere probability of its accurrence has stimulated. The question both of our right and of our power to prevent it, if necessary by force, already obtrudes itself upon our councils, and the Administration is called upon, in the performance of its duties to the nation, at least to use all the means within its competency to guard against and stretcad it.

the means within its compensity to be the first it will be knoong the primary objects requiring your most earnest and unremitting attention to secertain and report to us every movement of negotiation between spain and Great Britain upon this subject. We cannot, indeed, prescribe any special instructions in relation to it. We accretly know where you will find the Government of Spain upon your arrival in the country, nor can we forcese, with certainty, by whom it will be administered. Your credentials are addressed to Ferdinand, the King of Spain, under the Constitution. You ministered. Your credentials are addressed to Ferdinand, the King of Spain, under the Constitution. You may find him under the guardianship of a Cortes, in the castedy of an army of faith, or under the protection of the hyaders of his country. So long as the constitutional Government may continue to be administered to his name, your official intercourse will be with his mainters, and to them you will repeat, what Mr. Forth has been instructed to say, that the wishes of your fovernment are that Coba and Porto Rico may continue in connection with independent and constitutional Spain. You will add that no countenance has been given by us to any projected plan of separation from sman spans. You will some a commonment as seen agen by us to any projected plan of separation from spain, which may have been formed in the island. This sugrance becomes proper, as by a late dispatch received from Mr. For with he intimates that the Spanial Government have been informed that a revolution a Cuba was secretly preparing, fomented by communications between a society of Free-Masons there and toother of the same froto nity in Philadelphia. Of this takes between a society of Free-Masons there and tapther of the same fraternity in Philiskelphia. Of this we have no other knowledge; and the Societies of Free-Masons in this country are so halls in the practice of using agency of a political nature on any occasion, that we think it most probable the information of the Spanish Government, in that respect, is unfounded, it is true that the Free-Masons at the Havana have taken part of late in the politics of Cuba, and, so far as it is known to us, it has been an earnest and active part in favor of the continuance of their connection with Spain. While discialining all disposition on our part either to obtain possession of Cuba or of Forto Rico ourselves, you will declare that the American Government had no knowledge of the lawless expedition undertaken against the latter of these islands has summer.

Aug. 6, 1823, to Mr. Adams that a member of the Cortes, high in the confidence of the Govtrament, had proposed to him to negotiate a Spanish loan in the United States with the customs revenue of Cuba (\$1,500,000 net.) as security. He thinks the offer made him indicates that an attempt to raise the wind in England has failed: at any rate nothing has Jet been done involving the fate of Cuba. In previous letter (July 6) he has learnt that a 1820 distant overtures were made to the Ministry for a cession to England of the eastem half of the island. He says also that the patriots of Spain, who fear that they may have to dy from their country, look to Cuba as a beinge, and hope there to be enabled to enjoy

Mr. J. J. Appleton writes from Cadiz on

One degree of political liberty. He says: la their anxiety, they cast their eyes toward the United case, and inquire whether an arrengement could not emails for the protection of the island against the cylis its which it is threatoned in case things 30 badle here, a bere no remedy, say they, but holding again our neeks the yeket. Is there no alternative betwean despotism of the rath that awaits us it, unsupported, we attempt wrest? I have not clared to suggest any, though I said suppose that the United States or the United States at Langiand jointy, unpit find one in a guaranty of the dual to Spain, while in the enjoyment of the provincial arrangement lately decreed for it by the Cortex. The present is the unement when such an arrangement might be made with Spain; all her influential men look to the said much Spain; all her influential men look to the said much Spain; all her influential men look to the said successive with their away safety. Shanda its Nelson serviced with alsequate instructions, he will write in the best possible moment to fix the late of the said is the way that will best suit the interests of the said is the way that will best suit the interests of the said is the way that will best suit the interests of the said is the way that will best suit the interests of the said is the way that will best suit the interests of the said is the way that will best suit the interests. In their anxiety, they cast their eyes toward the United

Mr. Nelson arrived at Madrid, and presently can to negotiate for the admission of Amerion Consuls upon the islands. The following his proposal on that head, addressed to a Francisco de Zea Bermudez, Spanish Secary of State, under date of June 23, 1885;

ed States, has the honor to subtait to his Excellency a proposition in behalf of the Government of the United States, for the admission of Consuls into his Gatholic Majesty's blands of Cubs and Parto Rice. The unior-signed having presented to his Excellency this proposal in conversation, now, by the request of his Excellency, offers it in writing. His Excellency having suggested, in the conference on this subject, the propriety, on the part of Spain, under existing circumstences, of asking some assurances, or pladges, to guard against the hexard of injury which might result from this measure, was informed by the undersigned that he was not authorized to give any assurances or pladges, but that when he was honored with the mission to Madrid, there then being runors in circulation that some European Power was negotiating with Spain for the transfer of these islands, he was authorized to declare to Spain the repaymence negotiating with Spain for the transfer of these islands, he was authorized to declars to Spain the repayments with which the United States would see these islands transferred to any other Power; that they prefer to see the connection between Spain and inntion to any such Power who might be derivous of acquiring these rich possessions; that, while instructed not to conceal from Spain the regugance of the United States to such transfer of these islands, he was authorized, unequivocally, to dividually and of surgandizement, on ceal from Spain the rerugnance of the United States to such transfer of these idented, he was authorized, unequivocally, to di claim all views of aggrandizement, on their own part, in reference to these objects, and to declare the excuption of his Government from all connivance at, or countenance of internal dissension, or at expeditions, or equipments, having in view either the dismeance of the internal repose of these islands, or the dismemberment of the Spanish Empire. The underlyined was also instructed to say that the Government of the United States expected, from the frindship and good understanding subsisting between the two Governments, that Spain would not conceal from them a measure of this sort, should they at any time contemplate the transfer of these islands, so contiguous to the territory of the United States. These instructions were only deemed necessary from the existence of the ramors alluded to, and from some insimuations which had been made by the representative of his Casholic Majesty in the United States, which it was presumed might have been had before bis Majesty's Government, and might render these explanations proper. The undersigned has the honor to ask an enswer to his proposals, and to tender to his Excellency his distinguished consideration, and to subscribe himself his Excellency's obedient, huntle servant, &c.

To this the Spanish Minister warily replies on July 12 following. Here is the replyminus its ceremonial flourishes at the beginning and end:

minus its ceremonial flourishes at the beginning and end:

His Majesty has at no time thought of ceiling to any Power the islands of Cubs and Porto Rico; and so far from such a purpose, is firmly determined to keep them under the dominion and authority of his own legitimate sovereignty. This formal declaration will be satisfactory to the wishes of your Government, as you have been pleased to state to me, with respect to the intentions of Spain; and the equally explicit declaration which you make me, that the United States will not suffer, for less take part or afford this assistance to, any plan which, by means of expeditions or armaments, or of enzy other mode, is intended to forment internal discord in said islands, to disturb their tranquillity, or attempt their separation from the Spanish Empire, has been in the highest degree grateful to the King, my marter. Wherefore his Majesty doubts not that your Government, duly appreciating the just observations which I had the honor of making to you verbally, will particularly apply, with respect to the said possessions, all the amplitude necessary to the assurances and guaranties which you mention to me, and that in a faithful observance of the stricted neutrality it will be pleased to take the most prompt and efficueious measures to prevent the rebellious subjects of his Majesty in America from availing themselves of torthous and secret means, in having, in the ports and on the coasts of the United States, armaments intended to harnes the commerce of Spain in the American sees, to attack said Islands, to introduce into them a revolution, or promote their separation from the mother country. His Majesty is still further persuaded that your Government will immeliately direct the proper means for uprooting these criss, sit cannot be ignorant that there have been, and now are, many cases in which, by cluding the laws of the country, there have been built, armed and equipped, on account of, by the instigation and with the dags of, the self-styled Governments, of Mexico,

In 1825, the Administration of John Quiney Adams came, with Mr. Clay as Secretary of State. Alexander H. Everett was sent as Ambassador to Madrid, and in his instructions. dated April 27, Mr. Clay says:

dated April 27, Mr. Clay says:

Besides the preceding objects, to which your attention will be directed, others of great interest will also claim it. Of these, that of the highest importance is the present war between Spain and her former colonies on this continent. The President wishes you to bring this subject, in the most conclisiory manner possible, before the Spanish Government; it would be as unnecessary as unprefusible to look to the past, except for the purpose of guiding future conduct. True wisdom dictates that Spain, without indulging in unavailing regrets on account of what the has irretrievably lost, should employ the means of retrieving what she may yet preserve from the wreck of her former possessions. The war upon the continent is in fact at an end, and not a solitary foot of land trem the western limit of the United States to Cape Horn owns her sway, not a bayonet in all that test extent remains to sustain her cause, and the peninula is attedy incompetent to replace those armies which have been vaniquished and annihilated by the victorious

test extent remains to surain her cause, and the peninuals is attent remains to surain her cause, and the peninuals is attent incompetent to replacethese armies which
have been vanquished and annihilated by the victorious
forces of the new republics.

What possible object, then, can remain to Spain to
protract a war which she can no longer maintain, and
to the conclusion of which, inform, there is only wanting the recognition of the new Governments by treaties
of peace? It there were left the most distant prospect
of her re-conquering her continental provinces which
have achieved their independence, there night be a motive for her perseverence. But every expectation of
such re-conquerity is imminent, must be perfectly chimerical; if she can entermin to rational hope to recover
what has been forced from her grasp, is there not great
danger of losing her what she yet but teelly holds? It
should be borne in mind that the armies of the new
States, dushed with victory, have no longer employment
on the continent; and yet, while the war continues, if
it be only in name, they cannot be distanded without a
disregard of all the maxims of just precaution.

To what object, then, will the new republics direct
their powerful and victorious armies? They have a common interest and a common enemy; and let it be supposed that the enemy, weak and exhausted as he is, refuses to make peace, will they not strike wherever they
can reach? And from the proximity and great value of
Cuba and Porto Rico, is it not to be anticipated that they
will aim, and aim a successful blow too, at those Spanish
islands? Walle they would operate from without,
means would doubtless be at the same time employed to
stimulate the population within to a revolt; and that the
disposition exists among the inhabitants to a considerable extent to forow off the Spanish authority is well
known. It is due to the United States to declare that
they have constantly declined to give any construance
to that disposition.

that disposition.
It is not, then, for the new Republics that the Presi-It is not, then, for the new Republics that the President which you to urge upon Spain the expediency of concluding the war; their interest is probably on the side of its continuance, if any nation can ever have an interest in a state of war. But it is for Spain herself, for the cause of humanity, for the general repose of the world, that you are required with all the delicacy which belongs to the subject, to use every topic of persuasion to impress upon the councils of Spain the propriety, by a formal pacification, of terminating the war; and, as they views and policy of the United States in regard to those islands may possibly have some influence, you are these islands may possibly have some influence, you are sutherized frankly and fully to disclose them. The rutborized frankly and fully to disclose them. The United States are satisfied with the present condition of those islands in the hands of Spains and with their ports open to our commerce as they are now open; this Government desires no political change of that condition. The population itself of the islands is incompetant as present, from its composition and its amount, to maintain relativement. The marritime force of the neighboring Republics of Mexico and Columbia is not now, nor is it likely shortly to be, adequate to the protection of these islands if the conquent of them were effected.

The United States would entertain constant storehon-

of these islands if the compact of them were effected.

The United States would entertain constant apprehensions of their reasons from their possession to that of some less briendly sovereignty; and of all the European Powers this country prefers that Cubs and Porte Rico should remain dependent on Spain. If the war should continue between Spain and the new regardles, and these islands should become the object and the theater of it, their fortunes have such a connection with the prespectity of the United States that they could not be indifferent spectators; and the possible contingencies of such a protracted war might bring upon the Government of the United States duties and obligations the performance of which, however painful it should be, they ment of the United States duries and obligations the per-formance of which, however painful it should be, they might not be at liberty to decline. A subsidiary con-sideration in favor of place deserving some weight is, that, as the war has been the parent cause of the shock-ing piracies in the West India, its termination would be troubably followed by their co-sation; and thus the Gov-ernment of Spain, by one not, would finful the double chligation under which it has to foreign Governments of vertexing encounties, the perpetrators of which find refuge, if not success, in Spanish territory, and time to the Spanish nation itself of promoting its real interests.

On April 13, 1826, Mr. Clay again writes to Mr. Everett upon the subject of Cuba and the

South American Republics: South American Kepublics:

On the 20th day of December list I aidressed a note to cach of the Ministers from Columbia and Mexico, a copy of which is now forwarded, for the purpose of providing upon their respective Governments to suspend any expedition which both or cichra of them might be fitting out explict the library of their might be fitting to suffer a considered the cospension nightheyer afternoon to the constant to be determined by a constant to be desired the cospension nightheyer afternoon to the cospension of the cosp

recommended by other considerations. We have not yet been efficially informed of the result of the application, but it was made under angelicine, circumstance, and there is reason to believe that it will be attended with the derired effect.

You will await yourself of this measure to impress upon Spain the propriety of putting an east to the war, and tings it as a new proof of the friendly dispositions of this Government. In respect to Cuba and Porto Rico, there can be little doubt, if the war were once ended, that they would be safe in the possession of Spain; they would at least be secure from foreign stacks, and all ideas of independence which the imbalitants may entertain would cease with the coveration of the state of war which has excited them. Great Britain is fully aware that the United States could not consent to her occupation of those islands under any contingencies whatever. France, as you will see by the annexal correspondence with Mr. Browne and with the French Government, they well knows that we could not see with indifference her acquisition of those islands; and the forbest agency of the United States in ceveral to those may

pondence with Mr. Browne and with the reach Government, also well knows that we could not see with indifference her acquisition of those islands; and the forbearance of the United States in regard to them may be fully relied on from their known justice, from their patience and moderation herotofore exhibited, and from their established pacific policy.

If the acquisition of Cuba were desirable to the United States, there is believed to be no reasonable prospect of effecting at this conjuncture that object; and, if there were any, the frankness of their diplomacy, which has induced the President freely and France, forbids absolutely stay movement whatever at this time with such a purpose. This condition of the great maritime Powers (the United States, Great Britain and France) is almost equivalent to an absolute guarantee of the islands to Spain; but we can enter into no stipulations by treaty to guarantee them, and the President therefore approves your laving explicitly communicated to Spain that we could contract no engagement to guarantee them. You will continue to decline any proposal to that effect, should any such hereafter be made.

Here ends the budget for to-day. We shall

Here ends the budget for to-day. We shall not fail to give a full account of the remaining documents.

THE ENFRANCHISED.

We trust that a large majority of our readers will rejoice to hear that our appeal in behalf of the late Slaves of the Lemmons has been generously responded to. About Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars have already been raised-\$294 of it among the Merchants of our City through the instrumentality of Henry Bowen, Esq., (of Bowen & McNamee) who circulated a paper in behalf of the freed ones. and met with very general and hearty favor. Two of the subscribers to this fund were subscribers also to the Lemmon aid; but we regret to say that the Patriots who piled up the \$5,240 have not generally regarded this parallel movement with sympathy. A gentleman who spent Tuestany in waiting upon the great body of them, from store to store, was not successful in raising the first dollar; while several of the Patriots expressed a willingness to pay liberally toward the cost of sending the Emancipated back into Slavery. But they do not happen to be going that way.

Upon consultation among the principal donors to this fund, it has been decided to place it in the hands of three Trustees, viz: John Jav. (Treasurer,) E. D. Culver and Lewis Tappan. Whoever shall see fit to contribute further to their aid, (and \$750 is a small nest egg for two ignerant women, two boys and four infant children,) will please remit directly to the Treasurer; though we shall cheerfully transmit to him any sums which may hereafter reach us intended for the Enfranchised.

Here is the roll of Contributors !

H. Fuller\$5 00 W. J. B	E\$1 00
W. J. B 25	K 50
F. H 1 00	Cash
H. C. S	1 W B 25
Bob but	J. C. D 1 00
Caeb 2 (0)	Richland 50
Casb	A Barnburner 50
A Subscriber	Friend 1 00
F. S. P 1 00	D. Kilgour, Jr 10 00
J. L. W	R. Glenn 2 00
Dexter Fairbank 10 00	T. L
Tappen Townsend 5 00	G F C
Cash 5 00	1
Cash	F. H 5 00
John Weller10 00	That's all 5 00
Lemons 5 00	A. P
R. Walker 1 00	Cash 50
H. Munto	R. H. Philadelphia 5 00
T & G 10 00	Philadelphia 5 00
J. D 2 00	Friends of the destitute. 5 00
J. D 2 00 Isanc H. Bailey 5 00 S. F 1 00	J. S. Jocelyn 1 00 W P 3 00
S. F	W. P 3 00
L. & J. & W. R 3 00	P. G
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James Boardmen 1 00	J. W. F 1 00
A. Thompson 1 00	A Poor Cockney 50
L & J. & W. R. 3 00 H. Scott & Co. 10 00 S. Lazarus 3 00 James Boardman 1 00 A. Thompson 1 00 Wm. Langstall 1 00 J. J. Brown 2 00	H. F 1 00
J. J. Brown 2 00	Dr. Trail's institute 5 00
Cash	Canb. 2 50
Cash. 1 00 W. G. D. 1 00 Jas. Bernett. 5 00	A Friend to the Unfor-
W. G. D 1 00	tunate
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W. B. T 1 50	Total
COLLECTED BY	CENEV C. BOWEN.
John Jay	Gash, (R.)
Bowen & McNamee. 25 00	Lawren McCall 500
Token Pantisis 90 (9)	16 mail: 6 M 1 3 M
Benedict. Hall & Co., 10 00 Freeland Stuart & Co. 10 00	Wilson G. Hunt 5 00
Freeland Stuart & Co. 10 00	Wm. W. Stone 5 00
S. B. Collins	Hiram Barney 5 00
Wm. A. Hall	
R W Ropes 10 00	Doct. Thes. Ritter 5 00
R. W. Ropes	Cornelius Smith 5 00
J. Howard & Son 10 00	Joseph H. Ladd I 00
A. Robertson Walsh 10 00	man on one
Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr 10 00	Tetal\$294 00
Cash. (C.)	Office
A. B. Hull 3 00	The second secon
B. B. Sherman 5 00	Total

	THANKSO.	taine and be nere	re-day an en
ò	llowing States		
	Maine, Massachusette, New-York, New-Jersey, Kentucky, Indiana,	Dist, of Columbia, Louisiana, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio,	Florida. Wisconsin. North Carolina Vermont. Alabams. Michigan.
	Rhode Island,	Georgia,	Arkaneae.

This fertivel was observed in Mississippi on the 14th and in South Carolina on the 19th of October, and in New Hampshire on the 11th of November. In the remaining seven States, we are not aware whether the day has been designated or not.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNA Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanceer and Beaver at

The Cuba Difficulty-The Japan Expedition-Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852. The Cabinet had the Cuba difficulties under long and serious consideration to-day. The Administration finds itself embarrassed, inasmuch as it cannot deal with Cuba except through the Government at Madrid. The ill-considered movements of the Captain General, and the lawless spirit manifested by powerful parties in this country, may bring on a war at any time. The President has determined to maintain proper intercourse with the Island at all hazards, enforce and protect our rights, and punish with severity any infringement of the laws on either side, but will take no decided action unthe Captain-General of Cubs will probably be recalled. The style of Captain Davenport's threat is fully condemned.

The Japanese Expedition will sail in a few days, or as soon as the Princeton is ready. The Naval Engineer has gone down to regulate her boilers.

> Massechusetts Legislature. SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852.

The House, according to our returns, will stand, White 149, Coadition 199, Hanker Democrate 18. This is probably complete, and undoubtedly correct, and it to be State Government to the What.

Death of Hon. John Sergeant.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852. Hen. JOHN SERGEANT, one of the most eminent citizens of Philadelphia, died last night, in the 73d year of his age. He has filled many important offices-was a Member of Congress and one of the strongest advocates of the Missouri Compromise. He was candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Clay in 1832.

The death of Mr. Sergeant was announced in the U. District Court, by Attorney General Ashmasd, and the Court adjourned till Friday.

The Court of Common Pleas also adjourned.

Death of Hen. Walter Forward-Navigation of the Ohio-Polities in Pittsburgh.

Privasemon, Welnesday, Nov. 24, 1852 Hon. Walter Forward died at 5 o'clock this 100. Water rotward filed at 5 o clock this morning, of billous choice, in the 65th year of his age—he was ill three days only. He has filled many important stations—represented this County in Congress for many years—was Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler—was Minister to Denmark, and up to his death a Judge of the District Court. He will be much lamented in this community.

The river measures four feet three inches by

he pier mark, and is rising. Weather damp.

A Convention of the friends of the Maine liquor Lew was held in the Baptist Church in this city

The Free Soilers nominate a candidate for Mayor and a full ticket for the City Council.

Collision and Loss of Life on the Erie Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852. Private dispatches received here announce a collision between two engines on the Eric Railroad.

Messrs. Bookhamer and Dull, engineer and fireman. were killed or mortally wounded. The accident is said to have occurred between Tioga and Corning.

The forgoing meagre account is all that we can obtain of the distressing disaster on the Eria Reilmant, as the Company which now controls the only telegraph line in that direction has, we are assured, given parenty tory instructions to exclude all such reports from pass ng over the wires .- Rep.]

Murder Trial-Railroad Acciden

Philadelphia, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1852.

The jury in the case of Felix Burns, charged with the murder of Charles Burd, a jeweler, two years since, went out this afternoon under a charge by Juligo Thompson. They returned into court this evening and inquired whether they could bring him in guilty of a lower grade murder, and were told they could, they then returned again.

James Fry. a plastorer, was found that they

then returned again.

James Fry, a plasterer, was found dead this morning, heside the Baltimore Railroad track, near Darby, with his head crushed. He is supposed to have been killed while attempting to get off the train.

Massachusetts Election.

Bosron, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852. It is now positively certain that the White fill have a majority of from 5 to 8 in the Legislature. Fire in North Adams-Suspected Marder-An

Old Lady Burned to Death in Westfield. SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852.

A dwelling-house occupied by two Irish fam-A dwelling-house occupied by two Irish faurilies in North Adams, was consumed by fire on Tursday night, and on Wednesday morning the body of a woman with her skull hadly broken, and nearly consumed, was found in the rains. Her husband and child are missing, and it is supposed he first murdered her and then fixed the house, as they were heard quarreling in the night. The man's name is Martin Heath.

a Mrs. Smith, (mother of Reuben Smith.) 94

years of age, was burned to death in Westfield by her clothes taking fire, on Wednesday evening.

A hard frost is prevailing here, and the ground has a light covering of snow—not sufficient for

Destructive Fire at West Meriden

WEST MEEDEN, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852. The wooden building in this village, owned and The wooden building in this village, owned and occupied by Merrian & Blakeslee as a tinware manufactory, and by Kellogg & Co., druggists, took fire last night about 11 o'clock, and was consumed with all factoriests. Merriam & Blakelee's loss is \$8,000, insured for \$5,000; Kellogg & Co.'s loss \$3,000, insured for \$1,500.

New-Hampshire Legislature and the Election

of a U. S. Senator.

Concomp. N. B., Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852.

The Demogratic Legislative Caucus met this evening, and nominated Charles G. Atherton for U. S. Senator in place of John P. Hale. The vote stood: Atherton, 89; John S. Wells, of Exeter, 69; Scattering, 2.

The Whigs, in Cancus, nominated Ira Per-

Washington Items.

Washington Hema.

Washington Veducaday, Nov. 24, 1852.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, the well-known Colonizationist, has been appointed a Clerk in the Land Office.

We understand the appointment is only a temporary arrangement, and that Mr. Gurley has no lutention of

Wm. D. Gallagher, formerly editor of The Cincinnati Gazette, and more recently private Secretary to Mr. Corwin, has become associate editor and proprio-tor of The Louisville Courier.

The McLane Court Martial.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852.
The President is said to have disapproved, by
the advice of Gen. Scott, of the judgment of the Court Martial acquitting Capt. Mcl. and, and has ordered a new trial.

Naval Intelligence-Consul for Belgium at Boston.
Baltimone, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852.

The Washington Intelligencer announces that the sloop-of-war Cyane has been ordered to the harbor of Havana, and the Albany to Pensacola.

The reported failure of the machinery of the

steamship Princeton is confirmed by the Norfolk papers. Only 15 inches of steam can be kept on her, and usually not more than 6 or 7. Her speed is but 6 miles an hour, ad in going to Nerfolk the Missi-sippi had to take her in ww. Commodore Perry has gone to Washington to adeavor to get the Powhattan substituted for her. The President officially recognizes Jose Gil-

an Bates, as Censul for Belgium, at Bosto. We have no mail south of Richmo

The Railroad Convention at Albany.

The friends of the direct railway route from Plattsburgh to Albany are still in session. A meeting of the friends of a railway from Whitehall along the wes-shore of Lake Champiain to Plattsburgh was also belshore of Lace Champian of Interded a Committee of one from each town through which it is to pass to solicit subscriptions. A Committee on Correspondence, &c., was also appointed, and they adjourned to meet at Westport, Essex Co., on 15th December.

The Maryland State Debt.

Five hundred thousand dollars of the State debt of Maryland has been paid off within the present used year. Next year it is certinated that \$800,000 will be paid, and in six years, with the present taxation, the entire principal will be swept off.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

Spainuriello, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1832.

Some two years since, the jewelry store of H.

D. Prackett of Braitleboro, Vermont, was broken open and robbed of a large amount in watches and miscellane cas jewelry, estimated at the value of about \$0,000. From that day no trace of the stolen property has seen discovered. Suppleton, however, isstemed upon an advidual who has all this time been closely watched, and as it has proved, so closely that he would not move redispose of his ill-gotten freesure. A short time since or removed from his resilience and another family en-

ered on possession.

On Monday, the lady of the new family noticed in one on that the paper was loose, and on putting it back to to place she disturbed the wall, and a number of gold watches burst out upon the floor, and here the whole of the stolen jewelry was found, amounting to the originally estimated loss.

Departure of the Canada, and Arrivat of the America.

Bosron, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852. The Royal Mail steamship Canada sailed at noch today, for Liverpool, with \$47,000 American gold and \$19,500 English gold. The America reached her wharf at 121

FURTHER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

BY THE AMERICA. The Queen's Speech.

We received a portion of our files of Engah papers by the America at a late hour last night. and this morning can only present the speech of the Queen at the opening of Parliament.

The papers say that the "most intense intense was evinced in the opening sensence of the address on which albusion was made to the departed vectors in war and council, and here a momentary evidence of emotion on the part of the royal speaker was manifestly participated in by all the illustrious assembly. The Queen's worker, however, soon recovered its firmness; and the interest next captival in the news ground. nd the interest next centered in the paragraph of the ech wherein mention was made of the imperced extens of the country. A ways well hash we to

through the House at this portion of the address; and the most marked curiosity was manifested as to the wording of the albasion to the possible tunavoidable injury on certain important interests, occasioned by the free trace measures.

My Leads and Genylemen. I cannot meet you for

MY Leans and General Messel Common most you for the first time after the dissolution of Parliament with out expressing my deep sorrow, in which I am sure you will participate, that your deliberations can no longer be saled by the counsels of that illustrious man whose great achievements have expliced the name of England, and in whose loyalty and particition the interests of my Threne and of my people ever found an unfailing support. I rely with confidence on your dosire to joan with me in taking such steps as may mark your sense of the treparable loss which the country has embatined by the death of Arthur Duke of Wellington.

I see happy to acknowledge the readiness with which my subjects in general have come forward, in parsuance of the act of last session, to join the ranks of the mili is, and I confidently trust that the force thus raised by voluntary enlistment will be calculated to give effective aid to my regular army for the protection and security of the country.

of the country.

I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assur-I continue to receive from an order of the same of their auxious desire to maintain the friendly relations now happily subsisting with my Government.

Frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of my North American Colonies, of infractions, by citizens of the United States, of the Fishery Convention of 1818, in the characters of the protection of their inte-rests a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. This step has led to discussions with the Government of the United States; and while the rights of my subjects have been

States; and while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the triendly spirit in which the quasition has been treated induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutually beneficial extension and improvement of our commercial intercourse with that great Republic.

The spacial mission which in concert with the Prince President of the French Republic, I deamed it right to send to the Argentine Confederation, has been reserved with the utmost cordinate, and the wise and enlightened policy of the Fowledmal Director has already opened to the commerce of the world the great rivers hitherto closed, which afford an access to the interior of the vast confinent of South America.

I have the satisfaction of amounting to you that the sincere and realous efforts of the Government of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave Trade, now marry ex-

In the the same resolven of amounting to you had the sincere and zealous efforts of the Government of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave Trade, now usarily extinguished on that coast, have enabled me to suspend the stringent measures which I had been compelled relationally to adopt, a recurrence to which I anxiously hope may be proved to be unnecessary.

The Government of her must faithful Majesty have fully recognised the justicle of the claim which my Government have long urged for the abolition of the discriminating duties on the export of wise, and have passed a decree for giving complete effect to the stipulations of the treaty on this subject.

You will probably deem it advisable to resume the inquiries which were commenced by the late Parliament, with a view to legislation on the subject of the future government of my East India possessions.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be had before you.

The advancement of the fine arts and of practical

The advancement of the fine arts and of practical

The advancement of the fine arts and of practical science will be recognized by you as worthy of the attention of a great and enlightened nation. I have directed that a comprehensive scheme shall be laid before you, having in view the promotion of these objects, toward which I invite your ail and cooperation.

My Lords and Gentlement. It gives me pleasure to be enabled, by the blessings of Providence, to congratuate you on the generally inproved condition of the country, and especially of the industrial classes. If you should be of opinion that recent legislation in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be pracuable equitably to mitigate sider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected.

I trust that the general improvement, notwithstanding Itrust that the general improvement, notwithstanding many obstacles, has extended to Ireland; and while I rely with confidence on your aid, should it be required, to restrain that unhappy spirit efficiency many and aggravates all the value which produced many, and aggravates all the value which afflict that portion of my dominions. I recommend to you the scioption of such a liberal and generous policy toward Ireland, as may encourage and assist her to rally from the depression in which she has been sunk by the sufferings of late years.

Anxious to promote the efficiency of every branch of our National Church, I have thought fit to issue a commission to inquire and report to me how far, in their opinion, the Cspitular Institutions of the country are capable of being made more effective for the great objects of religious worship, religious education and ecclesiastical discipline.

astical discipline.

I have directed that the Reports of the Commissioners, for inquiring into the system of education pursued at Ox-tord and Cambridge, should be communicated to the governing bodies of those Universities for their consider-ation, and rely upon your readinesss to remove any le-gal difficulties which may impede the desire of the Uni-versities at large, or of the several Colleges, to introduce such amendments into their existing system as they may deem to be more in accordance with the requirements

deem to be more in accordance with the requirements
of the present time.

The system of secondary punishments has usefully occupied the labors of successive Purliaments, and I shall
rejeice if you shall find it possible to dovise means by
which, without giving encouragement to crime, transportation to Ven Dement Land may at no distant peried be altogether discontinued.

The subject of Legal Reform continues to engage my

The subject of legal Reiorns continues to engage my arxious attention. The acts passed in last session of Parliament have been followed up by the orders necessary for putting them in operation, inquiries are in progress, by noy direction, with a view of bringing into harmony the testamentary jurisdiction of my several Courts; and bulls will be submitted to you for effecting frighter improvements in the administration of the law. To these, and other measures affecting the social condition of the country. I am persuaded that you will give your cernest and zestous stiention; and I pray that by the blessing of Almighty God, your deliberations may be guided to the well-being and happiness of my people. By the arrival of the America, we are nut in

peacezoien of English papers of the latest dates. We find nothing of special importance in them. The Commercial news from the East was favorable. Money was abundant both at Bombay and Calcutts, and Esports lively. Freights, to London and Liverpool, £2 7/6 to

The news from China is to the effect that the insurrection was gaining strength

There is no additional news of interest from The latest intelligence from Paris is as fol-

Already the time-serving judges and prefects are a their offices task of filling the juils with parties who are suspected even of opposition to the tyrant and usurper. The slightest pretexts are made use of for arrests, and come in durance, the very name of the republic is suffi-cient to procure for the unhappy utterer an indefinite in-carceration. France may remain tranquil, but Europe

In the English Parliament Lord John Russell denounces the evasive policy of the ministers, and Lord Palmerston sale that the country demanded of the House, a declaration in favor of the present commercial policy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brother & Co.'s Circular. We confirm our last advices, under date of 5th inst, since thich there has been a steady basiness doing. Maxican of Lirshave savanced to 5 %, and Bar Silvez to 5 1; confirm

corner. Countries in good demand at fully previous COCHENAL COMMISS IN good or season at they previous.

COFFER—The public sales have offered 145 casks Ceylon, which breaght 52; for low to 60) for good midding; the demand is less animated. Of 4,000 beas Costa Eles only a small portion was resirince from 45; for good ordinary to 55; for low middling, with mid, to good told, from 57:67:65; No bang secution. His at public sale to-day partly soid at 9:64:40.

In the Coak murket there as no change of importance.

20 tags ground. Also af public sale to-day parity sold at 20 55-10.

In the Coan market there is no change of importance. With large crivals of Foreign Winart, sales were more difficult. Last weeks average of English Winart was 39 5 pt. Flours is beld at 22 for sweet Western Canal. Arrivals of Inpain Coan continue to take place on the coast, and prices thereof rather lower. At the market to-day there was increased firminess, and more doing in Winart, Flours and Inpain Coan, at full prices.

Corron—The luminess done has been very limited, and sales to any extent could not be made without accepting lower prices. At Liverpool visiterday the question was 3rd, p in for modeling Orients, against 6 1-16d, of the previous work.

Previous work.

If the problem of th

a upward tendency. Scatch Pig had numbers. Linearen Canes meintain full rates.

Linsup Carles meintain full rates.

Lean is from with an apward tendency.

One—Fair matter. Unseed has further advanced, and not much offering: present price 29.9 p cwr; for spring delivery there are no sellers under 30.

Rice—Off 2,266 bass good mideling white Beugal at public sale, only part soid at \$1.6, and \$20 chs. Carolina were closely bught in at \$20. At public sale to-sky 1,000 bags were bought in at previous rates.

Sat TEXTER—There being no buyers at fartner prices, 1,200 bars Bengal at section were all bought in. 170 bags Madras, refracting 151 p cent., sold at 24.

Systems—No cales this week.

Stoll—There has been a large business done in Foreign.

SYSTEE—No sales this week.

Store—There has been a intue business done in Foreign
extreme prices. The transactions include 7,000 haxes Ha-

St call—There has been accounted 7,000 bares Havana from 50 beel 1, 5,500 bares (for exportation only) from 0, 818 for Nos. 19th 15, and a carso of 750 bares No. 12; at 22.6 for skilvery at Pismouth. 2,600 bares clayed Manilla at 18 9. Vestering 2,500 bares Havana were offered, but only partly realized at easier prices.

Tallow is again denier. Frices have ruled 45,5345/6 for St. Petershamp 1. C. on the sport. To-day it is rather easier, and prices about 5 Fewt. lower.

That Art anction on the 16th inst. 22,000 pkgs, were offered, of which 10,300 pkgs, found buyers at and after the rules. There was not much annation in the biddings, and the bulk of the quantity realized consisted of Shunkhae and new Canton-mode Green Tess, which soid at about former rices. Scented Tess were heavy of sale, and nearly all bought in. There were only 1,470 cheats Congous may be which were also bought in. Cannoon Congous may be conted at 5,4 pt. Prices of one new Congous are fully made of the prices of one new Congous are fully and the state of the prices of one new Congous are fully and the state of the prices of one new Congous are fully and the state of the prices of one new Congous are fully and the state of the prices of one new Congous are fully and the state of the prices of one new Congous are fully and the state of the prices of one new Congous are fully and the state of the prices of one new Congous are fully and the prices of the p

Tin-The price of Banca is now 92/. Straits 99/6 300 with reductant sellers.

with reluctant schera.

TERENTINE—Rough of prime quality is held for II / Sprins child essies in Six delivers for London-made.

American Stocks in fair demand. United States 6's Inscriptions 10'72'168; do Bonds 109/2110. New York State 25 27'12. Ohio 6's 30'2110' for 136'2. Pennevivania State 25 26'227; do Bonds, New Loui, 35'25. Manachusetts String 10'46'16. Maryland Stating 37'29'8. Roston City Sterling 4's 163. Penneylvania Railroad 6's 92'2'169. Canoda 6's 115'2'116.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per America.]

Liverroot, Nov. 12, 1832.

Since the departure of the less steamer the Corron market has been very irregular and nuch depressed. Prices of all American descriptions have again given way id. * B. and much anxiety to realize having been apparent in some quarters, forced sales have occasionally been made at even a greater concession. The following quotations must be remisiered nominal, the tendency of the market being still downward and the business extremely limited: Fair Orleats, 61; Middling, 3(1); Fair Whilms, 3(1); Fair Middling, 5(1); Fair Whilms, 5(1); Middling, 5(1); Ordinary, 5205), Inferior, 3(4); Fair Whilms, 5(1); Middling, 5(1); Ordinary, 5205), Inhes of which appendictors have taken 1(200 and exporters 2,5(1) bales. The stock of Corron in this port is estimated at 435,000 bales, of which 12,000 are American, against a total stock at this period of last year of 367,000 bales and 22,000 American.

The Manchyster market has been very cone the

The Manchester market has been very quiet this week, be decline in YARN of / P D, causing an increase in the erward.

WHEAT and FLOUR have been in more demand at an ad value of /1 \$\text{\$\Phi\$}\$ 70 lbs in the former and /6 \$\text{\$\Phi\$}\$ bbi, in the latter Western Caral and Canada Flour 23 \$\text{\$\pi\$}\$ bbi, in the latter Western Caral and Canada Flour 23 \$\text{\$\pi\$}\$23/6. Baltimere and Philadelphia at 24/. Ohio 24/\$\text{\$\pi\$}\$25/6. Sour 18/\$6\text{\$\pi\$}\$26/\$\text{\$\phi\$}\$ bbi. White Winear 6/\$\text{\$\pi\$}\$7/2. Red 5/7\text{\$\pi\$}\$/6 \$\text{\$\pi\$}\$7 bb. INDIAN CONN in moderate domaind at last weaks prices, viz: White 33/6, Yellow 32/, and Mixed 31/\$\text{\$\pi\$}\$

quarter.

The sales of RESIN are small at 5/6 P cwt. Nothing detry in Turrenting.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular. Per Americo. Livenpool, 11th Mo. 11th, 1832.

Much rain has fallen during the last two days, but the temperature is much more seasonable than at the date of our

t. Since the receipt of the advices per Baltic there has been since the receipt of th Since the receipt of the savines per battle there is a same proved demand for American Floora and Wharat, but the former article has taken the lead as to inquiry, but the amount of business done has been restricted by the limited quantity on sale. Some recently arrived lots of fine White Genessee Wheat have been taken to hold over at 7/2 \$\overline{P}\$ 70

the exchip.

Our fresh supplies since the 9th have been very moderate of Winay and Plour, but a fair quaintity of Oarswal has come to hand.

At our market this morning we had but a limited attendance. Milers and dealers were not inclined to follow the advanced prices demanded, but some lots of Canadian White were taken to hold over at 8,100 ex-ship, at this fearer the lot ex Baltic was sold. Of American descriptions some retail sales were made at the full prices of Tussday, and some very choice White was held for the 25 fears of the two sales were made at the full prices of Tussday, and some very choice White was held for the 25 fears always on the prices of that day. We had but a small show of Flour on sale—there was a good inquiry, and some extra Ecohester's obtained 25/6 & 9 bbl., and Philadelphia and Baltimore 24, a 24 6. Western Canal 35/6/23/9 for No. 1. There was an improved demand for Good Sours at 26/6/21 betrel.

There was an improved demand for Good Sours at 36,95% berrel.

Oats scarce and held for /h advance, but were slow sale, thereat. Oats scarce and held for /h advance, but were slow sale, thereat. Oats set on the special sections prices are nominally the same. No change in Expitan Exans. Indian Coun on the spot dui for Yellow. White inquired after, but home on sale. No sales reported of cargoes C. F. and I. Imports of Foreign White A 25,500 quarters, 3,320 quarters Indian Coun. 13,550 bbls. Flour.

Exports 5,000 quarters White T. 1,330 quarters Indian Coun. 9,360 bbls. and 1,700 sacks Flours.

This day's currency of American Geroales, White White T. 1871, 37, 2, Red and Mixed 6/4, 6/6, 6/7-26/8. Indian Coun, Yellow, 31/6-382/; Mixed 31/3-31/6-39 480 lbs.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

The Character of Falstaff. BY BEV. II. N. BUDSON.

The third of this series of Lectures was delivered on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at the Hall of the Brooklyn Institute, before a large and highly apprecia tive auditory, by Rev. H. N. Hudson, of Northampton, Mass., upon the Character of Falstaff.

Mr. Hudson commenced by saying that in his forme lecture he had occasion to remark that the First and Second Parts of King Henry the Fourth are substantially one drama; and that the ground of this unity lies in the character and history of Prince Henry. It was also seen how this man's deportment, as King, seemed to contradict all that he had given promise of white Prince of Wales. He appears to jump all at once from the wild, giddy, thoughtless madesp, Prince Hal, into the brave, wise and heroic Henry the Fifth. There is a sort of dramatic necessity for the unimitated, inimitable Falstaff, whose character stamps itself as thoroughly on the proceedings at Eastcheap as the King's does on those at the palace. Whatsoever may have been the facts in the case, there was strong artistic reason why he should be just such a marvellous congregation of charms and vices as he is. None but an old man could be so dissolute and so discerning, or appear to think so much like a wise man even when talking most unwise ly; and he must have a world of wit and sense, to reconcile a mind of such native rectitude and penetration to his riotous and profligate courses. In the qualities of Sir John, we can easily see how the Prince might be the mod-cap revelor that History gives him out, and yet be all the while laying in choice preparations of wisdom and virtue—thus needing no other conversion than the calls of duty and the opportunities of noble enterprise. Falstaff is a very impracticable subject for criticism to deal with, his character being more complex and manifold then can well be digested into the forms of a logical carily tell what he is. Diverse, and never opposite, are the qualities that meet in him; yet their opposition only enriches, not distracts, their working; and so perfect withal is their fusion-so happily are they bleuded and so easily balanced, and they move together so smoothly and in such mutual good-will—that no generalities can mede to set him off. If we undertake to grasp him in a formal conclusion, the best part still escapes tween the fingers : so that the only way to give any idea him is to take the manhimself along and show himand he is both too real, and too plump in his reality, for this to be an easy task. One of the wittest of men, yet he is not a wit, -one of the nost sensual of men-still he cannot with strict justice be called a sensualist; he has a quick, strong sense of dencer, and a lively regard to his own safety; a poculiar vein, indeed, of cowardice, or of something very like it, yet he is not a coward; he lies and braga prodigiously still he is not a liar nor a bragger,-no such general terms applied to him can do otherwise than misload, causing us to think we understand him when we do not. His immoralities are mostly such wherein the ludicrous element is prominent; and in this he loses, and makes us lose, sight of their other qualities. The animal susceptibilities of our nature are in him carried up to their highest pitch. His several appetites hug their respective objects with exquisite gust. His vast plumpnes

converts it all into thought and mirth. Moreover, his speech borrows additional flavor and effect from the thick foldings of flesh which it coxes through; therefore he glories in his much flesh, and cherishes it as being the procream crudle of jests: if his body is far, e enables his torque to drop farness; and in the chamers of his brain all the pleasurable aginations that pervade the structure below are curiously wrought mental delectations. With how keen and inexhaustable a relish does he pour down sack! as if he tasted it all over, and through his body to the ends of his fingers and toes! (Laughter.) Yet who does not see that he has far more pleasure in discoursing about it than in drinking it? And so it is through all the particulars of his enormous sensualities. But I cannot leave Sir John without remarking how he is a sort of public brains, from which shoot forth nerves of communication through all the limbs and members of the common wealth. The most broadly representative, perhaps, of all ideal characters, his conversations are as diversified as his capabilities; so that through him the vision is let forth a long drawn, yet clear, perspective of old Eng-lish life and manners. What a circle of vices and obcorrities and novelties are sucked into his train? How various in size and quality the orbs that revolve around him, and shine by his light! from the immediate heir of England and the righteous Lord Chief Justice, to poor Robin Ostler, who died of one idea, having "never joy'd since the price of outs rose!" Verily, he is a most multitudinous man-a thorough epitome of ancient John Bull, and can spin fun enough from his marvelous brain to make all the world laugh and grow fat. In closing, Mr. Hudson briefly glanced at Dame Quick-

all mellow with physical delight and satisfaction, and he

y, and remarked that she could never think or speak of things out of the order of their occurrrence. Her mind runs altogether in the ruts of actual events. Her character throughout savora strongly of her whereabout in life; and she has as much of moral as of intellectual passiveness. But, notwithstanding all this, she has always an odor of womanhood about her. Nor is her character, with all its sensual qualities, unrelieved by those of a more generous nature. Upon the whole, however, Dame Quickly must be set down one of the

wicked ones,-at least the poet evidently meant her so The lecture next Tacsday evening is to be delivered Hen. Horsee Mann, on the subject of " Woman"